

CL30.5
C 242

he Carolina Farmer

March, 1961

NAPPIE
a story by Robin K. Teachey

ELECTRIC HEAT
this member has enjoyed it 10 years

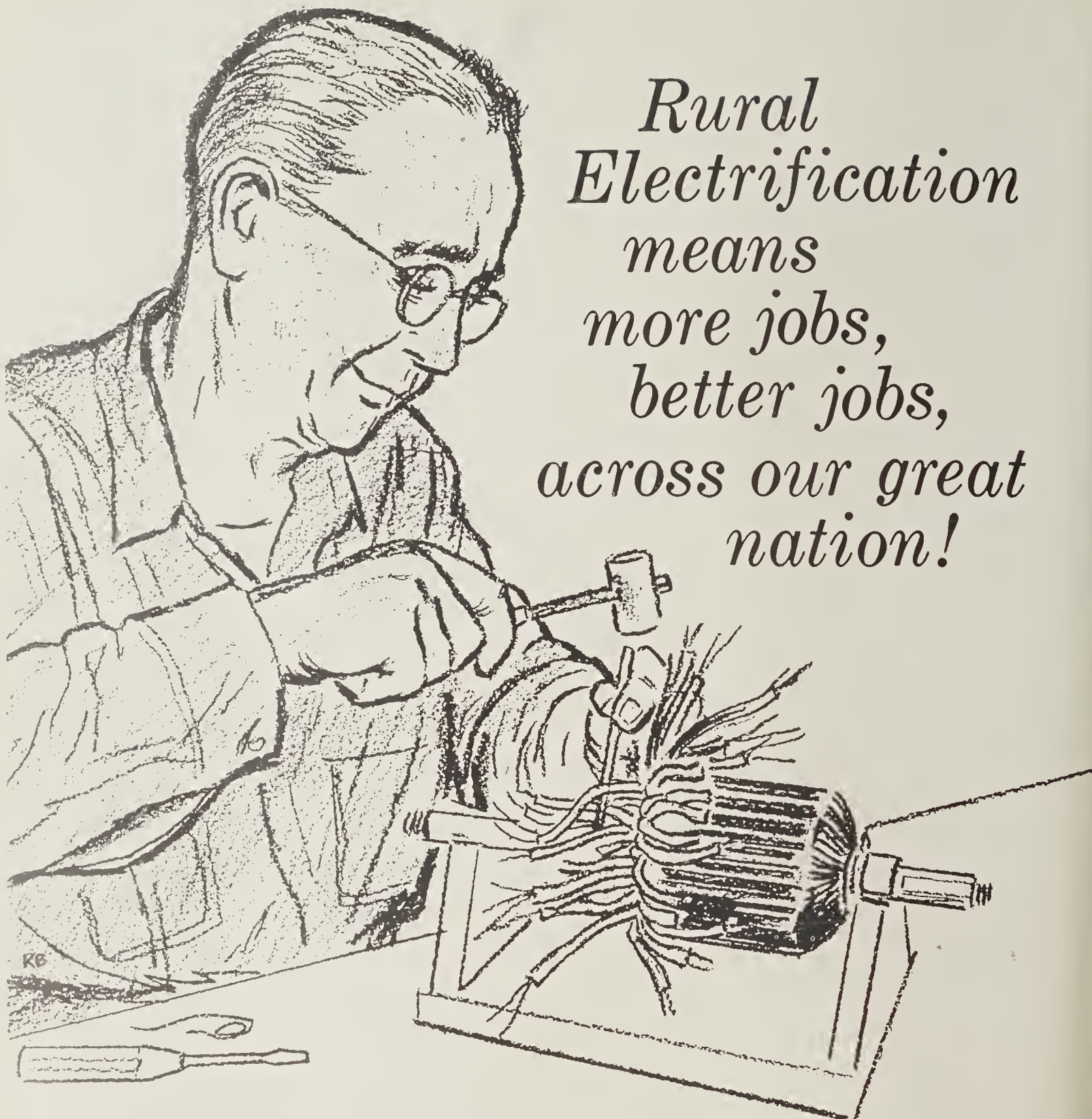
★ OWNED AND CIRCULATED BY NORTH
CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

MAR 21 1961

MAR 21 1961

LIBRARIAN
UNIV OF N
CHAPEL HILL N C





*Rural
Electrification
means
more jobs,
better jobs,
across our great
nation!*

It took plenty of everything—from paint to parts to people—to make and deliver a billion dollars worth of electrical appliances and equipment bought last year by the 17,000,000 consumer-owners of America's Rural Electric Systems.

This great new market for everything electrical means more jobs, and better jobs, in towns and cities across our broad land. And it's a market that didn't exist until people like us banded together to serve ourselves with low cost electric light and power.

We are happy and proud that our efforts to serve the unserved in rural America—together with those of almost 1,000 other REA financed rural electrics—have brought this new impetus to the economy of the entire nation.

It's another reason why we say that rural electrification is good for all Americans.

the Carolina Farmer

Vol. 16 March, 1961 No. 3

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
TARHEEL ELECTRIC
MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION
WALTER E. FULLER
EXECUTIVE MANAGER

P. O. BOX 1699 • RALEIGH, N. C.

J. C. BROWN, JR.
EDITOR

REBEKAH RIVERS
ASST. EDITOR

ARCHIE HATHCOCK
ADV. & POWER USE DIRECTOR

LYNN BRUNSON
EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

THE COVER—We don't really know where this lamb's from, but after the letter we got from one reader this month, we think we'd better place it in Watauga County (see page 5), without apology.

FEATURES

- 4 AROUND THE HOUSE
by Archie Hathcock
- 4 INDIAN TRAIL, Route 1
by J. H. Cunningham
- 5 MAIL BOX
- 16 CAROLINA HOMEMAKER
by Rebekah Rivers
- 21 RURAL ROUNDTABLE
How to break a steady
- 25 HALE!
- 26 EDITORIALS

ARTICLES

- 5 ELECTRIC HEATING
by Wilton Rowe
- 10 ABANDON RURAL AMERICA?
S. I says "No!"
- 12 NAPPIE by Robin Teachey
A short story
- 14 GIANT POWER by Jake Lewis

NEWS

- 6 AN EARLY THAW
- 8 CHANGES IN REA
- 9 KEEPING UP by Walter Fuller

THE CAROLINA FARMER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS MAIL PRIVILEGES AUTHORIZED AT RALEIGH, N. C. UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT RALEIGH, N. C. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 914 FIRST-TIZENS BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 60¢ PER YEAR. CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED 1961 BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC.

THE FRONT PORCH by J. C. Brown, Jr.



☐ I Don't Intend to say anything this month about the price-rigging cases, except to shout "ugly, ugly, ugly!" at the top management of the companies which attempted to lay the whole thing off on some second-stringers.

In the first place, it isn't fair to say "just about everybody was involved," because actually only 29 corporations which have 95 per cent of the heavy electric equipment business had officials who were convicted; in the second place, it wouldn't be fair to name just those who received jail terms and not the other 38 men; in the third place, we think it's a job for television.

We Have This Television station here in Raleigh which reminds us frequently throughout its telecasting day that it is "the free enterprise station," and we feel sure that it would welcome the opportunity to dramatize the whole affair.

It fought long and hard to get a monopoly on Channel 5, so it could defend free enterprise, and we can think of no better defense than to arouse the public to correct defections in our system.

Unfortunately, those who prate so much about free enterprise usually restrict their criticisms to Russian communism, creeping socialism, federal housing, and aid to education.

If you want to know how these 29 companies divided up a \$2 billion business, you'll have to watch television. Call your local station for the time.

I assume you've already read how seven of the manufacturers sacrificed vice presidents and division managers to 30-day jail terms. Thirty-eight other officials and 29 companies paid fines totaling \$2 million for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Ralph Cordiner, chairman of the board of General Electric, which supplied three of the jail-birds (Westinghouse contributed a couple, and Cutler-Hammer and Clark Controller one each), seems to be spokesman for the convicted companies.

Cordiner Says Nobody was really hurt by the price-fixing, bid-rigging, and division of business. But if they were, GE would take care of its share of the cry-babies—out of petty cash, I suppose.

This is great—except for the fact that if you can prove economic loss in these cases, the courts will award you treble-damages. Cordiner didn't indicate a willingness for such a settlement. After all, he has contributed three vice presidents.

He had a warning for utilities which might sue:

"If they sue us, they'll bring on themselves one of the most penetrating rate investigations they ever experienced!"

Not Many Of Our "free-enterprise, investor-owned, regulated" companies would care to have their rates examined.

TVA, the rural electric cooperatives, and municipal electric customers, who are more likely to demand satisfaction, may present something of a problem even for Cordiner's petty cash account.

The Irony of the whole thing is the way these companies got caught. When TVA bought some English turbines or some such equipment, the American (high) bidders waved the star-spangled banner and castigated TVA, socialism, and Limey labor.

Now General Vogel, Ike's own choice as TVA board chairman, is just as free-enterprising as General Electric, but he don't like *nobody* accusing TVA of being un-American.

TVA snooped around to see if it could find out why the American bids were so much higher than the English ones. Out of this snooping came the justice department's anti-trust cases.

Cordiner's statement that nobody was hurt by the removal of competition doesn't hang together in the face of some facts gathered by Electric Consumers Information Committee:

Prices of household electric appliances dropped from Dec., 1955, to Dec. 1960, while prices of steam turbine generators rose 55%.

The appliance market is highly competitive, but competition was rigged out of turbines.



"I warned you about making the entrance too big."

Eyelids are for closing if the sight makes you sin



□ The election is a thing of the past and I am happy to believe that most all who were elected to important posts are not prejudiced against rural electric corporations. So long as we have men in office who are interested in rural life we may feel secure.

I hope all saw the voting records of the candidates. I appreciate *the Carolina Farmer* giving that information. When you know what the men stand for, you know how to vote. So long as the co-operatives have the privilege to borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest, we will be able to pay back the loan and will not be having increases in power rates.

I appreciate the complimentary remarks made by some—also I *guess* I appreciate the criticism.

One reader wrote, "The ministers are the only agents that Jesus Christ left his business to—to save the world. The minister tells not only the teenagers, but the old folks as well, not to go to dances and not to wear shorts."

If he is right, I am wrong.

I have been under the impression that Christ gave the example and instruc-

tions—that we are all supposed to learn. He sent the Holy Spirit to guide us. The preacher is supposed to preach *the word*.

Have you ever noticed how little that Christ had to say about dancing and wearing shorts? I don't find where he said anything about it. Don't you think too many ministers draw on their imagination for their sermons rather than on the teaching of Christ?

I guess I am different from some. My religion is simply, *just accept Christ as your personal savior. Love God with 'all your heart and your neighbor as yourself*.

If you do that, other things will take care of themselves. My advice about dancing is simply this: If you are evil-minded, don't try to dance; and don't go to a bathing beach. If you love humanity as you should, those things will not bother you. As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he. Dancing is not forbidden in the Bible. I only find dancing about four times. God did not seem displeased with it. David's old jealous-hearted wife was, and criticised him to her ruin.

About the shorts.

If you will notice when Adam and Eve ate the forbidden fruit and became

wise, it was they who sewed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons. God did not comment on their clothes but rather on their disobedience.

Christ did not tell what women folks were to wear. God put eyelids on the eyes to use when our eyes are tired and need sleep, and for us to use when we see a lady with shorts on if it is going to cause us to sin. When you and I were young we may not have seen half-way to the lady's knee but that did not stop us from thinking, did it?

Now, as for the ministers being the guides: If you should try to follow all the preaching that all the ministers do, you would be as badly mixed up as a blind horse running away in a pine thicket. The Bible has one way. Ministers have many.

We are prone to take what we have *heard* was scripture as being true. Many times when we search the Bible we will find it different. I have been looking to find where the Bible says there were "three" wise men. It says no other than "And behold, there came wise men from the east."

I can't find three wise men anywhere. We have entirely too much homemade scripture.

AROUND THE HOUSE by Archie Hathcock

Electrical tips for the home handyman - - and woman

Wear Savers For Portable Tools



□ Dust drawn into a pad sander, disk sander, or electric saw motor, can clog up ventilating openings, foul the brushes, and even work into sealed bearings.

The result is overheating, greatly accelerated wear, and possible breakdown of the motor.

Especially do these motors need extra protection when operating for prolonged periods under extremely dusty conditions. It takes only a minute to make an effective filter by folding an open-mesh cloth (first-aid gauze does fine) and taping it tightly over the air intake

openings. When placing the tape, do not reduce the normal free area of the intake openings. This will restrict the flow of air and overheat the motor.

Removing Rust

You can remove a light film of rust on handsaws and other tools with a paste made by mixing fine pumice with lubricating oil. Apply the paste with a cloth pad, rubbing vigorously. The pumice will remove the rust, and the oil picks up the residue. Wipe off and apply a light coat of oil.

Mixer Storage

Fastened securely to the wall above your work counter and close to an out-

let, a cabinet-type, rolled paper towel dispenser makes a neat storage cabinet for a portable electric mixer. Lower compartment of dispenser is room enough to house both mixer and heaters.

"Lock Washer"

If you do not have a conventional lock washer, one sure way of locking nut on a bolt is to place a layer of polyethylene plastic over the threaded end of the bolt before turning on the nut. The plastic film runs into the threads as the nut is drawn tight, locking it very nearly as effectively as regular lock washer. It still can be moved quite easily.



Mad

I don't mind people making pictures of the hills, but it makes me ——— mad, especially the last one.

Too embarrassed to tell where it is, only in Watauga County!

I've been to Raleigh, I see into such things. I wonder if you big shots are embarrassed when you use the tax money and our electrical bills? We are Americans. We pay our bills. We love our hills.

Rosa Hodges
Rt. 1, Box 159
Vilas, N. C.

We think you missed the point. We love our hills, too. In fact all of the full-time Carolina Farmer staff is from the hills—half of them from Watauga County. And it kind of looks like we're partial when we use four covers from Watauga County in one year. And when we look like we're partial, we are embarrassed. See?

Not In Beaufort Co.

We received our copy of the *Carolina Farmer* yesterday and, having to stay inside due to the weather, took time to read "The Front Porch." Both my husband and I agreed on the things you rounded off about—but—we'd like for you to know that here in Beaufort County we do *not* pressure our school children, of any age, into contributing to the Red Cross.

My husband is a board member of the local chapter of the Red Cross and last year the board decided not to solicit funds from the schools. We believe in the work of the Red Cross—and do not mind asking for funds or help—but perhaps the sentiment of the board was just about the same as what you expressed in your editorial.

Shirleyan B. Clagon
Belhaven, N. C.

Now you understand why editors pray for bad weather.

Mistake

I am writing about an article in the December, 1960, issue of *the Carolina Farmer* on page 18, "Washer? Nope, freezer."

It states that the freezer was bought in 1931. It says it has been used for
(Continued on page 24)

ELECTRIC *heat*

on co-op lines

By WILTON ROWE

Electrification Advisor, Tri-County EMC

TWELVE YEARS AGO, electric heating wasn't much more than a dream on a drawing board. Except in the TVA area, electric rates were too high to justify it on price, there was very little knowledge of insulation requirements, and hardly anybody around to service the equipment.

Fortunately for J. A. Davis of Pink Hill, Route 1, there's

In 1948, these Tri-County members discarded their wood-burners. "We looked everywhere for the best, cleanest, safest kind of heat, and we decided electric was what we wanted." It turned out to be just that.

almost nothing that needs servicing in a resistance heating system—even a pioneer model. Davis, a Tri-County EMC member and director, installed electric heating in his existing home back in 1948. He has no regrets. Nor has

Mrs. Davis.

"It turned out to be just what we wanted," she said. "It's clean, safe, and there's no noise." Mrs. Davis added that it operates "cheaply," although their house is not insulated according to present-day specifications.

"Even though we are satisfied with the operating cost, I know it would be cheaper if we had the right kinds of insulation, doors, and windows.

The Davis's brick home was 10 years old when they switched from wood-burning space heaters and fire places, and installed 16 kws of electric resistance heating. The 16 one-thousand-watt units are ample to heat their 1,600 square-foot house. Each room has a separate temperature control, which permits them to cut off heat to unused rooms.

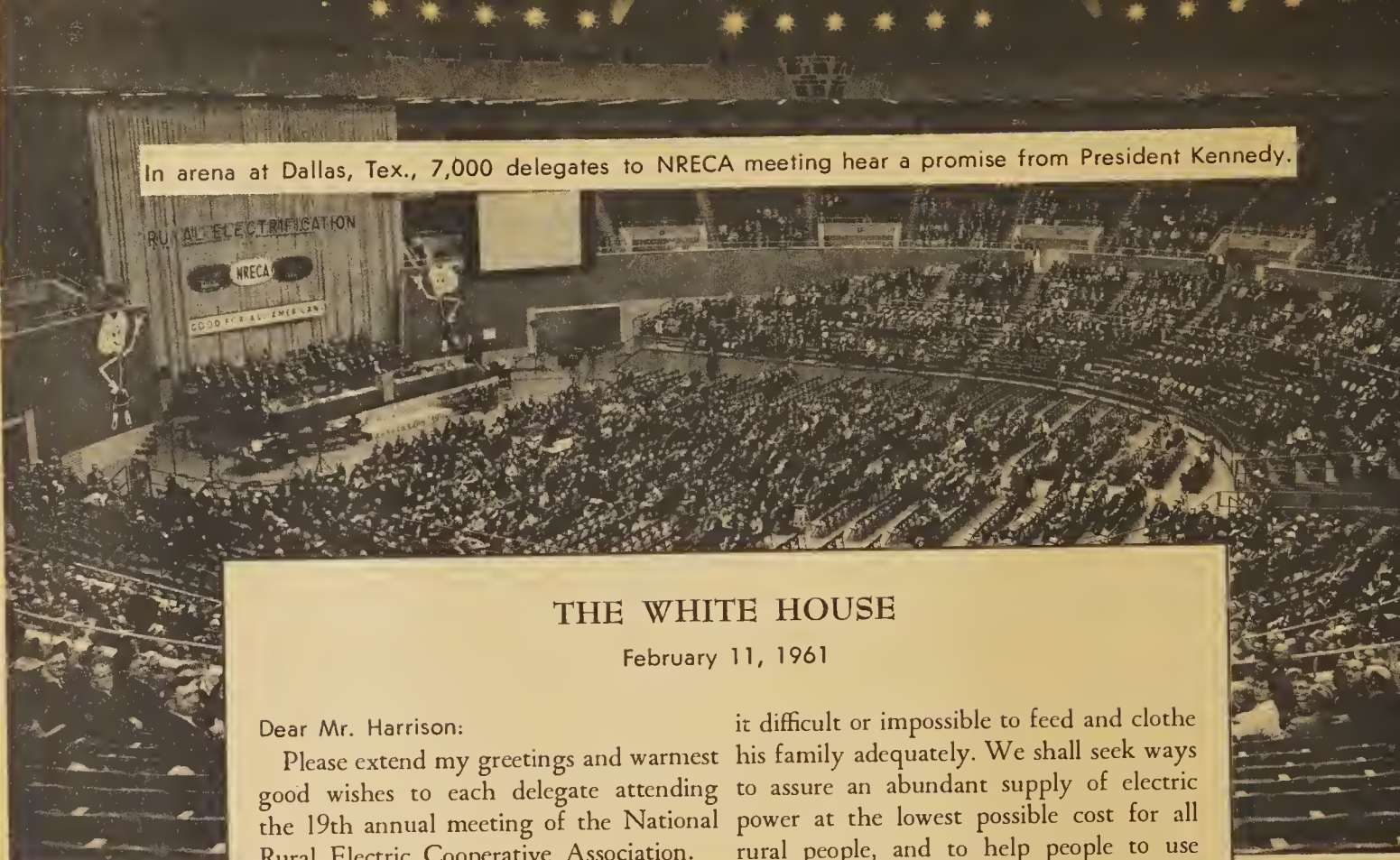
Most of the units have operated for 12 years without repair. Occasionally, a power lead to an element has come unsoldered and Davis would remove the small unit, take it to a shop where he had it soldered for 50 cents or \$1. Even this small problem has been pretty well eliminated in the heating equipment available today.

Cost of the Davis system, installed, was \$1,030. Today, the cost, plus proper insulation, would run not more than \$1,000.

During the coldest months of 1959-60, cost of heating alone was about \$26 (December) to a high of \$37 (March).

This will fall. Beginning in 1961, Tri-County adopted a 1½-cent per kwh rate for all kwh's over 800.

Tri-County also offers a 200 amp. switchbox to members who rewire according to their specifications. It provides expert free planning service for electric heating installations, and a frank comparison of costs with those of other fuels and other types of heating installation.



In arena at Dallas, Tex., 7,000 delegates to NRECA meeting hear a promise from President Kennedy.

THE WHITE HOUSE

February 11, 1961

Dear Mr. Harrison:

Please extend my greetings and warmest good wishes to each delegate attending the 19th annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

I share with millions of people a deep admiration for the immense contribution of your members to the electrification of rural America and for their selfless dedication to service. The officers, directors, managers, and employees of rural electric cooperatives deserve the appreciation of all Americans.

We have much to do, and it is time to take action. We are going to move ahead with multi-purpose river development. We shall seek a way to link the power systems of our great rivers. We are going to make new starts now on reclamation projects.

We are going to develop a realistic and constructive program to aid depressed areas in the United States and to assist the small family farmer who is finding

it difficult or impossible to feed and clothe his family adequately. We shall seek ways to assure an abundant supply of electric power at the lowest possible cost for all rural people, and to help people to use that power effectively to raise productivity and their standard of living.

I know that these areas have received the serious attention of your members over the years and that they already have written a record of accomplishment as impressive as that of any group of people in rural America. Now, as our country finds itself in one of the gravest periods of danger in its history, we must make even longer strides toward these goals of common concern to all of us. I ask the support of your members, their help, and their counsel, as we move forward together to build a stronger, more vigorous Nation.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN KENNEDY (SIGNED)

An Early Thaw

□ More than 150 Tar Heels met an early spring and a friendly administration the week of Feb. 12.

The North Carolinians left ice and snow to join 7,000 other rural electric delegates from 44 states at the 19th annual meeting of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, held in 70 degree weather at Dallas, Tex.

It was a meeting of small town and

country people. A friendly group where one could complain about the weather back in Raleigh to a co-op manager from Bad Axe, Mich., and learn he'd left 36 inches of ice on the lake back home.

Or you could complain about Jimmy Hoffa to a Colorado co-op director and hear how he saw his miner-father murdered for union activity.

But it was more than meeting people

with different backgrounds, and arguing different opinions. It was agreeing with a Republican director from Lincoln County when he said:

"There's one thing I love more than my politics—and that's REA!"

This was the meeting at which grassroots delegates would debate the rural electric issues, and by resolution, direct

their national association to translate the votes of the majority into action.

For the first time in eight years, the resolutions dealing with REA interest rates and resource development didn't collide with a national administration's views.

The message from President Kennedy could just as easily have been a policy statement written by the cooperatives themselves.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, a couple of days previously, had issued a statement to REA employees translating the new approach into a directive (see page 8).

The President's representatives at this meeting spelled it out in plain language.

Plain-talking John Baker, head of Agricultural Credit Services and acting REA Administrator, did most of the speaking for the President.

He made it clear that his job was not "the old Ken Scott job," which rural electric people felt was to sit on the REA Administrator and put the damper on generation and transmission loans.

Norman Clapp, the President's choice for REA Administrator, attended the meeting, but he declined to make policy statements until his appointment was official (see page 8).

A week after the meeting, the President demonstrated that his greeting to the rural electric meeting was more than a pleasantry.

On February 23, he sent to Congress a natural resources program that without a doubt reflected the voice of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, and the 15,000,000 rural Americans it speaks for.

The President's program comprehended the giant power concept (see page 14), preference to non-profit systems in marketing of federal power, new starts on multiple-purpose projects *with power*, a revision in current stifling standards for judging feasibility of water projects, a pledge to TVA, expanded flood control, and a speeded-up nuclear power program.

It was, in all, a statement that this country's resources would be developed to the fullest extent, and that the public

would get the benefit without paying tribute to a toll-keeper who squats on their property.

It was a flat rejection of the Madison Avenue approach to our future—of the monopolists who say they can take care of the country if the people will just give them their rivers, their atomic developments, and guarantee them a profit.

As the theme of the meeting unfolded, there was a feeling of excitement, of being at the starting gate of an important race. The cooperatives were not only getting the support of their President, they were being offered the opportunity to chart the course of a large part of his program.

The big message at Dallas unveiled an imaginative new rural redevelopment program, which was described by John Baker, for the Administration, and endorsed in detail by Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. (see page 10).

Briefly, rural redevelopment will be
(Continued on page 22)

CF Wins Awards

THE CAROLINA FARMER was presented two awards at the Dallas meeting of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association last month.

One was the George W. Haggard Memorial Journalism Award, given annually by NRECA to the editor of the statewide rural electric publication judged to have achieved "the most lucid, forthright, and effective treatment of the ver-all objectives of the rural electrification program," during the preceding year.

For the second consecutive year, the *Carolina Farmer* also won "Best in Human Interest" among the nation's 27 rural electric consumer publications. The award was given by Rural Electric Consumer Publications, Inc., a cooperative editorial and advertising organization serving publications circulated to 2½ million families.

The Haggard Award was presented by newly-designated REA Administrator Norman Clapp, a former Wisconsin newspaper man, in memory of George Haggard, whose widow was present for the ceremony.

Haggard founded and edited *Texas Co-op Power* before becoming Deputy REA Administrator under Claude Wickard. He was a crusader for co-op member education, and encouraged statewide rural electric associations to enter the publishing field.

He was killed in 1951 in a Colorado plane crash, along with five other REA officials, while en route to a regional meeting of NRECA.

Judges for the Haggard Award were Kermit Overby,



(l-r) Carolina Farmer Editor Brown, Mrs. Haggard, and new REA Administrator Norman Clapp, at presentation of George W. Haggard Memorial Journalism Award.

former REA information chief, now legislative representative for NRECA; Ronald May, Washington correspondent for the Madison (Wisc.) Capital Times; and Kit Haynes, information director, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

The Human Interest award judges were Ed Grunwald, a McGraw-Hill editor, and advisor to several business and consumer publications; Drew McLay, advertising manager for NRECA; and Hooper Jones, head of a Chicago advertising agency.



SANDVIK No. 1 BUSH AXE
EASIER, FASTER, SAFER for clearing brush and saplings.
 Price \$6.95 complete.
 Extra Blades \$1.50

Replaceable Blade

made of Swedish Charcoal Steel.

Sandvik STEEL INC. 1702 Nevins Road, Fair Lawn, N. J.

Saw & Tool Division

Ask your Dealer for them.

Small Revival

"This may not be an era of ungodliness and wickedness, but still it is the smallest revival we've ever had." — Chub Seawell.
—from a letter to The Greensboro Daily News.

MORE WATER

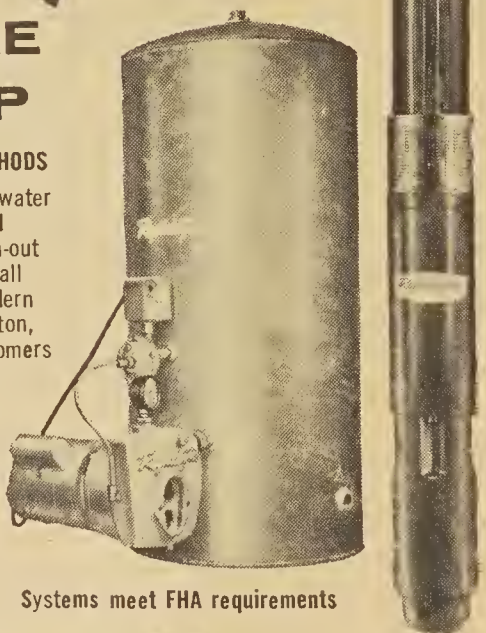
FOR ORIGINAL INSTALLATION
OR REPLACEMENT, USE A

Rapidayton

**SUBMERSIBLE
OR JET PUMP**

ENGINEERED FOR MODERN FARMING METHODS

Modern, profitable farming requires more water in more places—with higher capacity and higher pressure. If an out-of-date or worn-out pump is robbing you of farm profits and all the comforts and conveniences of a modern home, replace it today with a new Rapidayton, first choice of more than 3,000,000 customers since 1908. Rapidayton submersibles and jets are quality-built for extra heavy-duty performance and 24-hour-a-day dependability. Ideal models for pressure tank systems; free-flow irrigation and sprinklers; livestock watering, sanitation, and waste removal; fire protection. Low cost. See your Rapidayton dealer or write.



Systems meet FHA requirements

get valuable book FREE

Rapidayton division/Tait Manufacturing Company
Farm Dept. 774, Dayton 1, Ohio

Please rush valuable free information on the best water system for rural homes and modern farming methods.

NAME _____

ADDRESS OR RFO _____

CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE _____

be sure it's a **Rapidayton**

New Faces, New Policy Announced for REA

REA Administrator David Hamil and three top assistants left office in late January, at the request of the new Administration.

The new REA Administrator will be a former Wisconsin newspaperman, Norman Clapp; the deputy administrator will be Richard A. Dell, director of the legislation and research department of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

The President announced his intention to appoint Clapp the day prior to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association meeting in Dallas last month. The appointment, while assured, is not yet official.

Dell

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman sent word of Dell's appointment to delegates as the Dallas meeting drew to a close on Thursday, Feb. 16. Dell, a native of Georgia, has spent 24 years in rural electrification, part of them in REA. Dell is well-known and respected by the rural electric cooperative people, and his appointment received enthusiastic applause.

Clapp, while never holding an official position in rural electrification, has been a stalwart defender of the cooperative and a promoter of resource development.

New Administrator

A former owner and editor of the *Grant County (Wisc.) Independent*, the 46-year-old Clapp had the unreserved endorsement of the Wisconsin electric cooperatives. He had worked actively in behalf of their programs, both as administrative assistant to the late Sen. Robert M. (Young Bob) LaFollette, a newspaper man, and as three-time candidate for Congress.

His association with President Kennedy began during one of Clapp's campaigns for Congress when, as a senator, Kennedy came to Wisconsin to speak in his behalf.

The new administrator is a brother of Gordon Clapp, former TVA board member and general manager.

The outgoing REA officials were those in "Schedule C," a classification established by President Eisenhower to remove

(Continued on page 22)

KEEPING UP with rural electrification

By Walter Fuller, executive manager, Tarheel Electric Membership Association



Our cooperatives lost two cases last month—one before the Utilities Commission, one in Greene County Superior Court.

Judge Rudolph Mintz ruled against Pitt & Greene EMC in a case which we had hoped would clarify what is meant by “duplication of facilities,” an action considered contrary to the public interest.

A wholesale contract between CP&L and Pitt & Greene bars either party from duplicating the other’s facilities. There is another clause in the contract which prevents either from making a line extension of more than 300 feet when the other can serve an applicant by a shorter extension.

The judge’s ruling in favor of Carolina Power & Light evidently interprets “duplication of facilities” to mean nothing more than the 300-foot clause, which was the contention of CP&L. The company’s plans would not violate the 300-foot restriction.

Judge Mintz said that power companies and EMCs are free to compete with each other except as prevented by contract.

The dispute arose over service to a new school which lies between Walstonburg and Snow Hill, and to a proposed housing development which lies nearby.

Pitt & Greene’s lines, including a three-phase line on school property, are in the area, and the co-op contended that it would duplicate its facilities and be wasteful to rate-payers for CP&L to enter the area, even though the power company did not violate the 300-foot restriction.

Pitt & Greene will appeal Judge Mintz’s decision to the Supreme Court.

Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation, a locally-owned cooperative, last month lost a Utilities Commission case against Duke Power, a New Jersey company “domesticated” to do business in North Carolina.

Duke had crossed Pee Dee’s line four times in order to serve the Town of Marshville’s water plant. Pee Dee asked the commission to order Duke to cease and desist. The co-op could have served the plant by re-phasing some 500 feet of its existing line. Duke had to build considerably more new line to serve.

While Pee Dee now has a wholesale contract with the New Jersey company, which includes the duplication restriction, it was not signed at the time of Duke’s act, and therefore wasn’t binding, Commissioner Tom Eller said.

But even if the contract had been in effect, Eller wrote, the commission has a duty to void or change it “at any time it is made to appear that a public utility subject to our jurisdiction has entered such a contract for the purpose of relinquishing a part of its franchised territory *which it could feasibly have served or otherwise impairing its obligation to serve all applicants within economic reach of its lines.*”

Back before REA, the regulatory commissions didn’t take such a stern attitude toward the “obligation” of profit companies to serve “all applicants within economic reach of its lines.”



On North Carolina rural electric lines there are 21,000 idle services, such as this one in the territory of Albemarle EMC.

Abandon Rural America?

Senate Bill 1 says, "No," the answer isn't to send farmers to the cities, but to make the farmside once more the pride of America, productive of income, home of our youth.

A lonely farm house, windows darkened, its inhabitants long-since a statistic on some urban population map.

A once bustling rural community pocked with gaping vacant store fronts.

An entire rural area, once amply supported by a one-crop economy, now struggling for its very existence.

FOR MUCH of the country this is Rural America, 1961.

The cold raw figures of rural decay don't present a pretty picture by any standards. And behind these lonely statistics lies the tragic story of a tremendous waste of human resources. Under-employment, low farm incomes and all of the accompanying ills of poor community facilities are plaguing many of America's rural areas.

Bleak? Yes, for much of rural America the economic situation is indeed serious. But, certainly it is far from hopeless even in the most depressed areas.

Today, some bright new hopes are looming for many of the hard-hit rural areas. The hopes are making their way under a variety of names—area redevelopment, rural development, aid to depressed areas, industrial development.

Whatever the name, it all boils down to the fact that a new cooperative spirit is brewing in rural America which may once again return these blighted areas to a self-supporting, if not a prosperous, status.

The local efforts that have been made to date offer a beginning for the huge task of revitalizing rural areas. But, obviously something more than just local effort is needed if these programs are truly to become the source for rejuvenation of rural America.

Too often, the areas most in need of help lack the necessary capital to get their programs under way. Their people are ready and willing. All they ask is a helping hand to get started.

The tools needed to make these local efforts work may be forthcoming in a new bill now pending in Congress. The bill—numbered S.1 and known as the Area Redevelopment Bill—holds out tremendous hopes for areas that have suffered steady decline in recent years.

Here are just a few things that the bill would do for the blighted areas in rural America:

1. Provide \$100 million in loan fund at low interest to help rural areas attract or develop new industry and revitalize existing plants.
2. Provide funds for community facilities such as sewage and water plants, necessary items for industrial growth.
3. Provide funds for technical training to help create a skilled labor force for industry locating in rural areas.
4. Provide technical assistance to determine the needs and the means.

for developing the economic potential of these areas.

National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and rural electric systems throughout the nation have given their support to these programs of aid for rural areas suffering under-employment and low income.

Robert D. Partridge, staff economist for NRECA, told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee last month:

"We believe it is imperative that federal action along the lines provided by S.1 be taken to revitalize rural areas of this country which have an excess of human resources and a deficit of all other resources."

Partridge told the committee that rural areas were badly in the need of loans—"low interest, long term, low-equity loans—for public facilities and for small rural industries and business."

Partridge also pointed to the need for technical assistance in the planning and development of new rural projects as well as for retraining of the rural labor force in many areas.

Partridge's comments before the Senate committee were echoed hundreds of times over in a recent rural development survey conducted by NRECA among rural electric systems scattered throughout the country. If there was ever any doubt about the need and the desire for redevelopment programs, the NRECA survey should have dispelled them.

One central theme ran through virtually all of the replies:

"We badly need rural redevelopment and we're ready to do whatever we can do to make the program work."

Ninety-five per cent of the systems answering said there was a need for off-farm employment to supplement normal farm income. And 99.3 per cent said their cooperative would actively assist in carrying out any redevelopment program.

WHAT form the new program will take won't be known until Congress acts on the pending legislation. Possibly, the program will be administered by a new agency.

If the answers from the NRECA survey are a criteria, rural people want Congress to put the rural portions of the redevelopment program in the Department of Agriculture. A substantial majority of the replies from systems specifically named the Department of

(Continued on page 23)



Senate Bill No. 1 would make capital available to finance rural industries, such as this machine company which provides employment to 17 persons in Rutherford EMC's area. This industry is served by Rutherford.



Will "area" rural redevelopment be a "farmer's program"? Merchants of Fairmont, who annually honor the farmers of their area with a "thank-you" festival, can tell you what it means to them when farmers have ample income . . . and what it means when farmers move to far-off cities.



Rural redevelopment could revive the rural spirit—signified by the Saturday afternoon ball game. Mills near Statesville have helped keep the spirit alive in their area by providing off-farm income to farmers, and organizational talent to promote community athletics, projects.

*'God just had a way
of ignoring every one of my
prayers that year.'*

LORD ONLY KNOWS, a mangy old dog was the last thing on earth I ever expected to love. I never thought joy could come back again, not with those three small graves down at the end of the five-acre piece; but time and living do funny things to a being, time and pain and plain living. There weren't much a holding me and George together in them days, but we was married, and to us and our kind, that meant for life. God alone knows how many

times I begged him to let the last baby live, what with two already buried, but the little fellow just breathed hard at first, and then in a few hours it was all over again. Only worse. Mama came in then and said some things that I just don't remember. Fact is, much as I cared, seems like I didn't care at all. After a spell, the pain came in my heart and stayed.

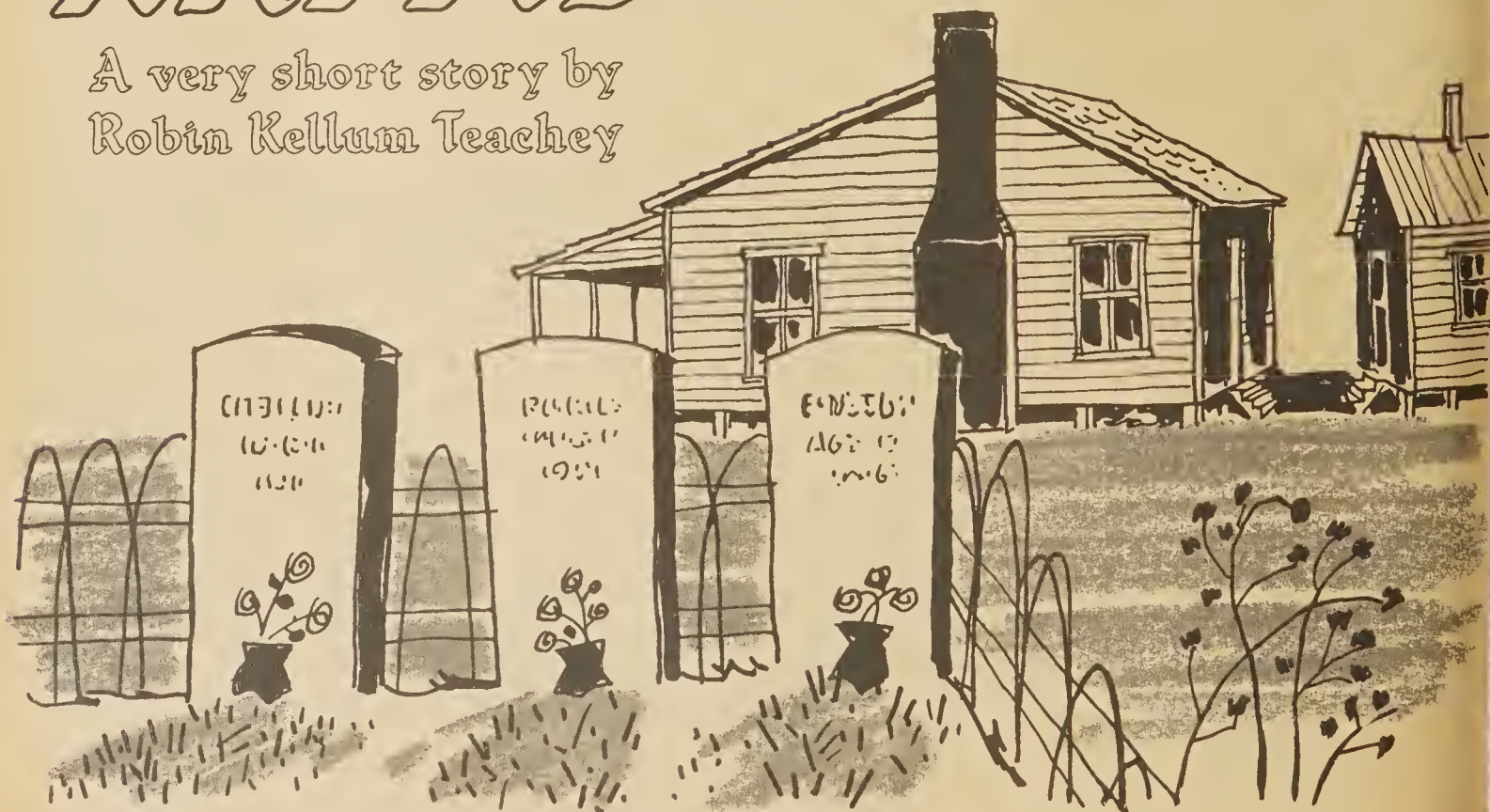
The worst was hearing George nailing on the little pine box again.

Well. That was early summer. I hadn't touched a thing with love from then on. Sure, I'd raised a few biddies, but mostly the hen did it all by herself. I didn't look for the nest even. They just laid them and sat on 'em and hatched out and brought them up in the yard. I threw out a few scraps for them but with no heart in it. Some lived. Some died. The four o'clock bushes I'd tended so lovingly for years were hid in Jerusalem weeds and dog fennel bushes, their little blossoms just stunted and brown. From the porch I could see George and his daddy stocking the fodder way down in the field. Before, I'd always helped. Now they didn't ask and I didn't offer. I'd tell myself how many things needed doing before winter but one day just ran plumb into another before I knew it.

Well, sir, living creatures just had a way of loving George and following him home. Over the years, he'd brought home more dogs than a body could count. That night when I went out to the 'tater house with the dog scraps, there was

NAPPIE

A very short story by
Robin Kellum Teachey



a dark thing in one corner that rumbled low in his throat. I sailed the vittles in and got out of there and afterwards when I was washing the dishes and George was smoking his pipe and reading the *Grit* by the lamp, I lit right into him about bringing home another mouth to feed. Seems now like I didn't know when to hush. But he didn't say much, just read and grumbled and smoked, and half listened and half didn't. Well, now. Wouldn't you know it? The next morning our old hounds were standing at the kitchen door waiting for me to throw something out, but the doggone new dog just bounded right on in and put her self right under the eating table and thumped her old scraggle tail on the planks just as hard as she knowed how. I'd never put up with dogs in the kitchen before and I weren't starting now. The more I hit at her, the louder she whined, but she sure didn't make any move to git her old self out. Well, of course George sided with the dog instead of me, and he said maybe she was afraid of the other dogs and to let her stay there for awhile.

And I was never one to go too much against what he said.

I can see now that started the whole thing. She just laid there 'til I got through and followed right behind me all day. When I went to bed that night, I could hear her under our room just thumping her tail on the boards like she wanted me to know she was looking out for me 'til morning. How was a body supposed to hate a critter like that?

WELL, SO HELP ME. Right off the bat she got in the bed of stinging nettle which the other dogs knew better'n to go into, and I found myself right sorry for her. So I put cold water from the well on her, and she licked my legs a long time afterwards. It didn't take long before she was finding every guinea nest as soon as a egg got in it, and just loved to lead the way to the nest. For anything so ugly and uninvited, she shore was determined to please. The rest of the dogs rar'd to go coon hunting at nite. And almost knocked George down whenever he lit the lantern and took down his gun. But this critter just put her tail between her legs, slipped under the house, and thumped her tail on the floor boards. Maybe that's how we came to call her Nappie, cause to be honest now, she didn't mind a nap anytime of day or night. Seems she was just determined to be mine, tho' Lord knows I didn't want any part of her. In a few months you'd a thot I loved her, the way she went with me to the fires in the kitchen before day and to shuck the corn in the crib for the team at night. Just where I was, that's where he was.

God just had a way of ignoring every one of my prayers that year. I'd begged him to never let me hope again that a baby might live to wear all those little things stashed away now, but the stirring grew stronger and it was hard to ignore it when it's little feet just pushed like it was as strong as a bull. Still, me and Nappie just did the chores, and cooked and hoed and tended biddies and acted like we weren't waiting for a thing. Just closing your mind, tho', don't make things not so, and soon enough the time had come again. This time, George was willing to get the new doctor

and leave off the midwife, and whether it was the doctor or just God's way of showing me He could do it if He wanted to, I don't know.

The baby lived and my life began that day.

As was the usual, Nappie had a bunch of her own to tend, but that didn't stop her from being jealous of Lillie. And when Lillie was big enough to love Nappie's puppies, they loved one another the best.

"I tell you, George, ain't that a sight to wring your heart," I'd tell him when Lillie would fly across the clover, six or seven puppies a yelling behind her, and old Nappie standing over by the well, thumping her tail as usual. They'd wind up every time wallowing down in the deep green clover, puppies and pigtails all mixed up together.

Can't you see my cup was just plumb running over?

I could never remember coming out of the house in the morning without Nappie waiting to go with me to the kitchen which set about fifteen yards from the house. But one morning I did just that. Well, I guess I thought she was around so I fixed the meal and fed George and his daddy and Lillie, but still no sign of her. I cleaned off the table and fixed her a pretty plate of scraps and went out to the 'tater house to see if she was still in there. I guess I knew when I opened the door. Death and me weren't no strangers, but I weren't prepared yet for Nappie to leave me. I closed the door slowly and walked down the cart path to the end field where George was turning under field peas in the corn middles. He stopped the mule and we looked at one another and I said, "She's dead," and he says, "I knowed it, but I couldn't tell you. Snake got her under the house last nite. She was killing him when I came in about midnite."

I wanted to ask God why the darn snake couldn't a bit one of them old coon dogs, but I got to figuring maybe God just loaned her to fill a spot 'til Lillie came. And we weren't lonely, not with three or four of her puppies still around. It was a sad sound when George nailed up another pine box, but I'd a never let him put her right in the plain ground.

The Author. Robin Kellum Teachey is a 31-year-old housewife, poet and mother of two boys and a girl. She writes, "We live on a farm near Richlands and tobacco is our main crop. I care for children and chickens and write poems when I have any time to spare."

Her poetry, and feature articles, have appeared in *The Progressive Farmer*, *the News & Observer*, and the *Watertown (N. Y.) Daily*.

She is a 1949 graduate of Mars Hill, where she was literary editor of the college's yearbook.

Who, What, Where is Rural Electrification in North Carolina?

Reprints on enamel paper of the article which appeared on pages 11-18 of the February issue are available free as long as the supply holds out. Please limit the number of reprints you request to your actual need. We will give priority to requests from schools. Write: The Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

There Must Be Some Connection. . .



By JAKE LEWIS

Washington Correspondent for The Carolina Farmer

BY 1970 A HUGE kilowatt-hungry drill press in Detroit may be powered by electricity from a remote dam in the Tennessee Valley. A sweltering southwestern city struggling to keep its air conditioning units going may draw on kilowatts originally produced from the St. Lawrence project on the Canadian border. And Times Square's multi-colored neon tubes may owe their brilliance to power produced half a continent away.

All of this is a real possibility if a simple concept with a big sounding name—Giant Power—gains acceptance in this country.

Giant Power is a name that has been given an idea which envisions all of the power pools in the nation being connected together coast to coast through a high voltage grid system. It would simply mean that power, wherever it was produced, would be available for the entire nation to be used when and where it was needed.

Despite the obvious simplicity, the nation has only the barest beginnings of such a plan. Actually this country's present system of interconnections of electric power systems can be described as nothing more than a cumbersome hodge-podge.

For the most part, the nation's 3,000 separate electric systems go merrily on their own way, each operating in its own interest and only loosely interconnected, if at all, with other systems.

giant power

One system may be an efficient operation blessed with an abundance of low cost power. Another may be less lucky, forced to buy its power at premium rates and faced with a constant struggle to meet peak demands. As a result rates are high. Industrial development is slow. And prospects for future power supplies are at best based on guesswork.

Strangely enough, the federal government has added its own absurdities to the hodge-podge. It has allowed its power program to grow up without the planning which would provide even inter-regional, much less national, inter-connection.

For instance, there is no connection between the Bonneville Power Administration in Washington and Oregon and the Central Valley Project in California. There is no direct interconnection between Bonneville and the Bureau of Reclamation in the Missouri Valley, nor between the Southwestern Power Administration and TVA. And Southeastern Power Administration (which markets Kerr Dam power) was never permitted to even build any lines of its own. And there's not even any interconnection between the Bureau of Reclamation's big mainstem Missouri River hydro plants and the Bureau's plants in Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado.

Many electric consumers, faced only with their monthly bill, may be inclined to yawn politely and mutter a "so what." "What does this so-called 'Giant Power' mean to me?"

The answer is plenty—regardless of where you might live. For some, Giant Power almost certainly will mean cheaper electricity. In many areas it will be a prime factor in bringing new industry. In other areas it will mean lower production costs and, as a result, more competitive products. And for the nation as a whole it will mean a vastly more efficient power system second to none in the world.

More than anything else a nationwide grid would provide the efficiency to meet the electricity needs of a mid-twentieth century industrial nation. Today, industrial cities of the nation can be thirsting for additional power at the same time big power projects in the Tennessee Valley and in the Pacific Northwest are "spilling" water. With present horse-and-buggy transmission, it is impossible to match supply and need.

Instead, each area of the nation must depend largely on its own isolated systems. As a result, such systems must invest in extra equipment which remains idle except during peak load periods. It is, without question, an inefficient system that produces little but higher and higher electric rates.

With Giant Power every area of the country would be as close to a plentiful supply of power as the nearest electric switch. Obviously the various time zones across the country reach peak hours of power use at different hours each evening. It is highly inefficient for each system in these different time zones to prepare individually for these daily peak loads. Why not a simple grid system that would hold power in readiness for each area as it passes into the peak evening period?

And there is also tremendous savings in providing interconnection of the federal power areas throughout the nation. Experts believe that these interconnections through time, load and stream flow diversity would give the nation hundreds of thousands of additional kilowatts.

Some areas of the nation have abundant hydro-electric reserves. Others are less fortunate in this respect, but contain plentiful supplies of fuel ideal for firing steam generating plants. All of this diversity in power development and power need can be drawn together through a nation-wide grid system.

Why, if the Giant Power concept is so wonderful, has not this nation long since adopted the system? The full answer is probably complex but the truth is that powerful voices have been raised in opposition to any suggestion of Giant Power.

NEARLY ALL of the vocal opposition to the plan has come from leaders and friends of the private power companies. And their laments and warnings about Giant Power have invariably contained the same tired old phrases: "Not feasible." "It's unwarranted intrusion by the federal government." "It's really not needed."

Sound familiar? Yes, essentially it's the same old argument used against rural electrification a quarter of a century ago. The cast and the script are the same, only the time has changed.

Today, just like they did 25 years ago, rural electric systems and their leaders, dedicated to the principle of low-cost power, are leading the way toward the concept of a giant grid system. The reason for the concern of the rural electrics is obvious. Their very life blood depends upon a steady, plentiful supply of wholesale power at reasonable costs. And with the demands of rural electric users doubling every five years, Giant Power is the only conceivable system that will assure a continued low-cost supply.

It doesn't take a great deal of searching to discover the motivations behind the private power companies' frenzied opposition to inter-region ties. For one thing, such a system would place the companies under the immediate scrutiny of the Federal Power Commission, a fact which many believe would mean a downward trend for electric rates nationwide.

And no longer would any section of the country be isolated from the competitive advantages provided by the yardstick of federal power. These yardsticks have worked wonders in areas near the federal power projects. But, other areas remote from these projects have had to pay the price in the form of high rates. Giant Power would spread the yardstick principle nationwide.

CONTRARY TO POWER COMPANY propaganda, Giant Power poses no threat to any segment of the electric industry. In fact, it would be a distinct boon to everybody, rural electrics, private power companies, and municipal systems alike.

In order to assure that every segment of the industry has equal access to such a system, it would be operated on a so-called "common carrier" principle. Its capacity would be available to all generating stations and to all load centers. Every type of system would share in the program.

To a limited extent the Bonneville Power Administration in the Pacific Northwest has already approached this concept. It carries power from federal dams, private power company dams and from dams built by public utility districts and municipalities. As a result the whole Pacific Northwest has reaped tremendous economic benefits from this power pooling.

Leaders in the fight for a modern concept of power distribution have something more at stake than just lower rates and plentiful power supplies. The question of national security looms big in any discussion of the Giant Power idea. For today, this nation, compared with other industrial powers, has a woefully inadequate method of distributing its vast energy resources.

In fact, the United States is the only major industrial country without Giant Power.

England, France, Norway and Sweden now possess nationwide electric power systems. And most Western European nations are part of a grid that embraces virtually the entire continent. A hodge-podge of distribution systems such as exist in the U. S. would be unthinkable to the European.

Russia, of course, has long since adopted the idea of tying together its power resources. Now, the USSR has many more times 400kv and 500kv transmission lines than we have 345kv transmission facilities. And the Russians have even bigger lines under test.

The Soviets have flatly stated their intentions to overtake this country in power production, and they are girding their entire system to make the boast come true. Many of this nation's leaders in the power field, especially those who have seen the Russian developments first hand, are convinced the United States can maintain its superiority only if it adopts a Twentieth Century approach to the transmission of its electricity.

Twenty-five years ago, rural electric people proved that an impossible job could be done and done well. Today, these same people are being called upon to again show the way toward a new concept—Giant Power.

*The Carolina
Homemaker*
Edited By Rebekah Rivers

□ T o d a y, markets offer hams to suit the taste and size of every family.

There are ready-to-eat and canned hams for those who must cook in a hurry or have frequent unexpected guests—and the cook-before-eating and country hams for those who can take time and lavish the care necessary to prepare these types. One thing is sure—all varieties of ham benefit from baking or “heating” in aluminum foil.

Foil baking provides ham with moist heat that makes it juicy, moist and tender. And since modern hams are rather bland in flavor, it provides you with a way of adding additional flavor to

the ham while it bakes. A mixture of flavorful ingredients—Ham Baking Marinade—is brushed over the ham before it is wrapped and seeps in all during the baking period. It is used also for basting while glazing.

Country hams such as the Smithfield and others produced by small packers, using old fashioned curing methods, have great flavor of their own, but particularly need foil baking to make them tender and moist. These, too, can have flavoring ingredients added inside the foil. Cider, fruit juice, help to complement the rich flavor of this type of ham.

Ham Baking Marinade

For a whole ham, mix together 1/2 cup wine vinegar, 1/4 cup fruit juice from canned fruit, 1/4 cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce, 1/2



*A beautiful
Easter ham baked
in an efficient ELECTRIC OVEN*

teaspoon freshly ground pepper, 1/4 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon each dry mustard and ginger. Brush well on ham before baking and during glazing.

Epicurean Ham Baked in Foil

Place ham on large sheet of 18-inch-wide foil. Brush ham with the marinade, working it in well. Pad bone ends with folded pieces of foil.

To wrap ham, bring two ends of foil up over the ham and overlap 3 to 4 inches on the top. Smooth down top foil to hold in juices. Half ham is wrapped the same, using smaller piece of foil and half marinade mixture.

Place foil-wrapped ham in shallow pan in moderately hot oven (400°F.). Bake whole ham 16 minutes per pound; half ham, 18 minutes per pound.

To glaze ham, remove from oven, fold back foil and spoon out fat. Remove rind from ham, score fat in diamond pattern with sharp knife and stud with whole cloves. Brush with marinade and return ham to oven for 15 minutes to glaze. Brush with marinade once or twice while glazing.

Ready-to-Eat Ham Baked in Foil

Place the ham on a large piece of foil, brush with marinade and wrap as above. Place in moderately hot oven (400°F.) and bake whole ham 1 1/2 hours; half ham, 1 hour. Decorate and glaze.

Country Ham Baked in Foil

Scrub ham with vegetable brush. Depending on the cure, soak 8 to 10 hours or longer. (Soak real Smithfield ham 24 hours.) Dry ham with paper towels and place on large piece of foil. Brush with cider and place a whole orange, cut in slices, over the ham. Bring foil up over ham, wrapping as above.

Place on a shallow pan in a moderate oven (350°F.) and bake 22 minutes per pound for a whole ham and 28 minutes per pound for half hams. Internal temperature on meat thermometer inserted through foil—160°F.

Test for doneness on this type of ham is the usual loosening of the small bone in the shank. Because of the wide variation in the tenderness of this type of ham, it is well to open the foil at the shank end and look for indications of doneness before baking time is finished. Reclose the foil and continue baking, if not done.

This type of ham may be glazed with brown sugar or syrup, just as for the mild cured hams. Frequently the fat is left uncored, as there is not such a thick layer in this type of ham.



... and upside-down cake

baked to perfection in an electric skillet

"Golden Glory" upside-down cake—a circle of luscious cling peaches ringed with cherries, framed with almond flowers, nesting in a delicious brown sugar syrup. A delight to the eye and it tastes so very good.

To get this perfect combination of eye and taste appeal, prepare the cake in an electric skillet. Bake it when meal preparation begins, so that by dessert time your creation will be ready to serve warm

in all its glory.

It's so easy to prepare an upside-down cake by this new method. Just line an electric skillet with foil, arrange a pretty pattern with fruit and nuts, pour in batter, cover, and bake. When done, invert onto a platter and lift off foil.

Foil makes it easy to remove cake in one quick flip without cracking cake or disrupting pattern. And hallelujah!—no skillet to wash.

"Golden Glory" Upside-down Cake

1/4 cup butter or margarine
1 cup brown sugar
1 2 1/2 can cling peaches, drained

maraschino cherries, drained almonds,
blanched and roasted
cake mix

Line an electric skillet with foil, letting it extend over side one inch. Turn heat control to low, add butter and brown sugar. Spread mixture evenly over foil-lined bottom. Place cling peaches, cherries and almonds on mixture in an attractive pattern. Prepare cake mix according to directions on package or use your favorite cake recipe. Set temperature control on skillet at 325° to 350°F. Pour batter into skillet slowly and evenly, so pattern is not upset and batter is equally distributed. Cover, open vent and bake 35 to 40 minutes. When cake is done, invert onto platter or foil-covered piece of cardboard. Lift off foil. Serve warm with plain or whipped cream.

Pretty Spring Styles

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for EACH pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add 10¢ each for 1st-class mailing.

Send 35¢ for full-color Catalog of Spring-Summer Fashions.

4877—Smart shirtdress, bodice blouses gently, skirt has new T-shaped panel. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½ - 24½. Size 16½ takes 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

4594—Handsome coatdress that buttons on the double. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½ - 24½. Size 16½ takes 4¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

4838—Stunning suitdress. Top has tiny peplum, skirt is slim and trim. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½ - 24½. Size 16½ takes 4¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

9153—Step into this pretty style with scooped neck, side-swept tab and buttons. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20; 40. Size 16 takes 4¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

9251—Separates for the little miss include blouse, bouncy dress and cover-up jacket. Printed Pattern in Child's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 dress takes 1¼ yards 39-inch fabric.

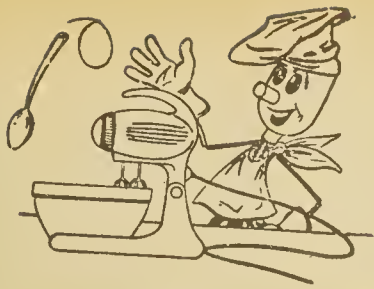
9381—Streak-slim basic—smartly seamed bodice, tab and button trim. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12 - 20. Size 16 takes 3¼ yards 35-inch fabric.



HOME DECORATING



7302. Embroider a colorful bouquet for each month of the year onto separate blocks for a cozy quilt. Transfer of 12 bouquets. Quilt 72 x 102 inches. 841. Dress up your furniture with new slipcovers. Follow our directions for professional results. Thrifty! Easy! Each step clearly illustrated, explained. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: THE CAROLINA FARMER, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 5¢ each for 1st-class mailing. Send 25¢ if you wish newest needlecraft catalog.



Carolina Kitchens

Recipes From Co-op Homemakers

MRS. LOYD ISAACS, whose delightfully nostalgic essays have often appeared in *the Carolina Farmer*, delves into the yellowed pages of yesterday's cookbooks for this month's recipe. She writes, "There are some recipes 'as old as a quilting bee,' but still very delicious and nourishing. One old recipe that I still especially like during the cold winter months is Hot Potato Salad, and I am sending it along in hopes that you might choose it for the recipe column. I hope that someone will enjoy using this recipe and that it will remind them a little bit of their grandmothers' recipes."

Mrs. Isaacs, who lives at Sugar Grove, is a member of the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation. She and her family live on a small farm, and they belong to the near-by Willow Valley Baptist Church. She is a member of the local home demonstration club.

If you'd like to share a special recipe through this column, send it to: *The Carolina Farmer*, Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. If you have a good snapshot of yourself, send it along. And include something about yourself and family: the size of your family, the name of your electric membership corporation, the clubs you belong to, etc.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

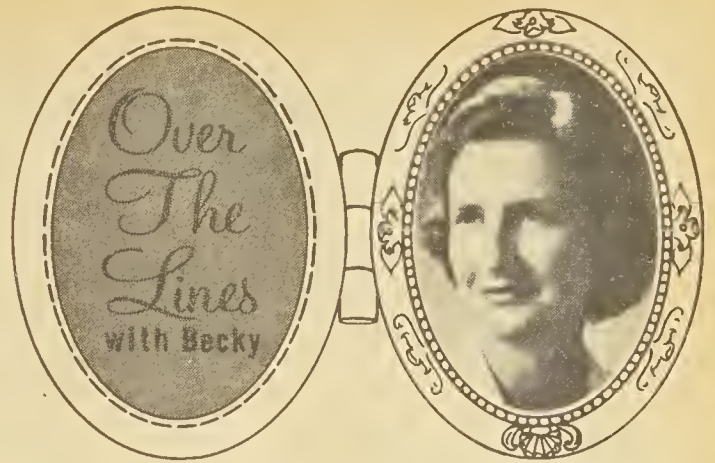
Submitted by Mrs. Loyd Isaacs
Route No. 1
Sugar Grove, N. C.

HOT POTATO SALAD

6 medium potatoes	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar
6 slices of bacon	$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon flour	1 tablespoon sugar
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup water	1 onion, minced

*Chopped celery, parsley, chives, and
hard cooked eggs, optional.*

Boil potatoes until just tender. Saute bacon, remove from fat and crumble. Blend flour with bacon fat. Add all remaining ingredients, except potatoes, and cook, stirring until mixture boils. Pour dressing over potatoes, add the crumbled bacon and any optional ingredient desired. Toss until well mixed. If necessary, reheat the salad before serving. Yield: 6 servings.



The Legend of the Dogwood Tree

DEAR READERS: In 1958, I printed an anonymous poem, "The Legend of the Dogwood Tree," in this column, because I found its message so appropriate for the Easter season. It is now 1961, and very few weeks have gone by in the intervening years that someone hasn't written for reprints of the column. Because of this, and because it is once more that blessed season of rejuvenation, I am sending it again as my Easter greeting to you. BECKY.

There is an ancient legend
That the dogwood tree once grew
As strong and sturdy as the oak,
As tall and stately too.

This noble monarch, towering high
In majesty and pride,
Was chosen to form the rugged cross
On which our Saviour died.

The tree was bitterly ashamed
That such a thing should be,
And Christ sought words of comfort
To console the sorrowing tree . . .

He promised it should never grow
Large enough again
For such a use, but should become
A symbol among men . . .

It should be slender, twisted too,
With blossoms that would grow
To form the semblance of the cross
On which He suffered so . . .

With two short petals and two long,
And each fair petal too
Should bear the imprint of the nails
Forever fresh and new.

A tiny crown of thorns should form
The center of each flower,
To symbolize the suffering
He knew in that sad hour.

Forevermore the dogwood tree
Should be revered, He said,
A true reminder of the cross
On which His blood was shed . . .

And so—with every new-born spring—
Again the dogwood tree
Reminds us of His love . . . that lives
Through all eternity.

Cupid to the Trees & Bees

By CONRAD PAYSOUR



John Richardson, Lincoln County farmer who played cupid to some apple trees.

□ What do you do when you have apple trees which have produced apples only once in 18 years?

The answer is simple if you understand the story of the birds and the bees—or at least the bees. You play cupid to the trees.

At least that's what John Richardson of Lincoln County did.

Last winter, he took his story of the apple trees which wouldn't produce apples to the Lincoln County Farm Agent's office.

The story he told to the farm agents went something like this:

The apple trees which were barren were Red Winesaps. The other apple trees in his 12-acre orchard were Golden Delicious, Staymans, and Red Delicious. All but the Red Winesaps consistently produced fruit.

When Lincoln Farm Agent George Stoudemire and Assistant Farm Agent Morris Yoder talked to Richardson, they learned that the Red Winesap trees were planted in the northwest portion of the orchard.

In Lincoln County, the prevailing winds blow from the Northwest. In other words, the winds blew insects which are needed to pollinate the Red Winesap away from the Red Winesaps.

"Back when Mr. Richardson planted the Red Winesap trees some 20 years ago, he planted them all in one block, not knowing they were sterile and could not fertilize," says Farm Agent Stoudemire.

The other trees in the orchard produced because they are self-pollinating. But the Red Winesaps needed pollen from other trees—pollen which they were not getting—in order to fertilize and produce fruit.

The farm agents also learned from Richardson that during the one year in which the Winesaps had produced fruit, the winds had blown from the southeast. During that year, the insects had drifted with the wind from the self-pollinating trees to the Red Winesaps.

Farm agents Stoudemire and Yoder recalled a similar case in Virginia in which bees and bouquets of apple blossoms had been used to pollinate sterile trees.

Their next step was to contact W. A. Stephen, a bee expert from N. C. State College.

Stephen said he would come to Lincoln County to help play cupid to the apples. In the meantime, Richardson began gathering bees which could be used to help with the task.

The hives of bees were placed in the northwest side of the orchard near the Red Winesaps so they would drift across the entire orchard with the prevailing winds.

Richardson, Stephen and the farm agents placed two large 'bouquets of Golden Delicious apple blossoms in buckets filled with water. These buckets were tied in the limbs way up in the Red Winesap trees.

Then a number of 25-gallon barrels

filled with Golden Delicious blossoms were scattered throughout the Red Winesaps portion of the orchard.

The results of all this was that Richardson's Red Winesap trees bore fruit—and plenty of it—last fall. In fact, there were so many apples on the Red Winesap trees that the Lincoln County farmer had to cut some of them off to keep them from breaking the limbs.

"He averaged about 20 bushels a tree," Stoudemire said.

And all this from trees which had produced apples only once before in 18 years.

What was the reason?

When the bees were placed in the orchard, they picked up the pollen on their bodies while working in the Golden Delicious apple blossoms. Then the bees moved into the Red Winesap blossoms, leaving some of the pollen in the Red Winesap blossoms.

Farm agents Stoudemire and Yoder have two words of caution for farmers who want to try Richardson's methods of fertilizing sterile apple trees:

1. Move the bees into the orchard at night and don't move them in until you are ready for them to pollinate. This way, the bees will go to the first blossoms they come to in the morning. If the bees are moved in too soon, they will find other blossoms in which to work.

2. Always remove the bees just after they have finished pollinating. If you don't move them, the normal course of spraying apple trees will kill them.



Rural Roundtable

How do I tell a boy that I no longer want to go steady?



BILLY KISER
Bessemer City, Rutherford EMC

I think that the best way would be to just tell him directly. You should sit down and talk things over with him, showing him that dating others would be better for him. You should also give him reasons for not wanting to go steady and make him see that it is

for the good of both of you. If you do this, he should understand.



THERESA ANN FOSTER
Mocksville, Davie Electric

I think the best way for a girl to tell a boy that she no longer wants to go steady is to tell him the truth and give him her reason. If he cares enough about her to go steady, it is only natural that he will be hurt; however, I think he will be hurt less, and the two can still be friends.



DOROTHY LOU WARREN
Dunn, South River Electric

There have been many bottles of ink used and many words spoken on this subject, but the answer I find best follows. I would begin by explaining to the boy that I am not sure what I want out of life. Being unsure, I cannot commit myself. I do not think that it would be fair to him to tell him one thing and then decide that I wanted some-

thing else. If I liked him, I would tell him that I would like to continue dating him. If he does not understand this, he probably does not like me very much and is not worth my time.

THIS MONTH'S QUESTION is asked by "Frankie" Outlaw, Windsor, Route 4. "Frankie" is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Outlaw, who are members of the Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation.

"Frankie" is in the eighth grade at the W. S. Etheridge High School. She is particularly interested in music.

If you have a question you'd like discussed by the panel, send it to the Rural Roundtable, *the Carolina Farmer*, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Include the following information: your name, school and grade, name of parents, address, name of electric membership corporation, and your special interests and talents. If your question is chosen for the panel to answer, we will send you \$5.

KITE FLYING

A safe kite flyer observes the following rules:

- 1 He never flies his kite near electric wires of any kind. Kites with metal parts are particularly dangerous if they fall across or come in contact with electric wires.
- 2 He never uses wire, or twine that has wire in it for a kite string. Wet string is also a conductor of electricity and is equally dangerous.
- 3 He never runs across streets or highways while flying his kite.
- 4 He never attempts to climb poles or trees to knock down entangled kites.



SAFETY INSTRUCTION CARD No. 40

National Safety Council

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

Famous For Quality

UNICO

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

- FREEZERS--Chest & Upright
- REFRIGERATORS
- RANGES
- WATER HEATERS
- WASHERS & DRYERS

SOLD ONLY BY

FCX SERVICE STORES
DEALER AGENTS

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING
COMPANY
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

An Early Thaw

(Continued from page 7)

patterned after the Rural Electrification Administration.

It will embody a professional staff, promotion, and capital loan funds at low rates of interest. The whole idea is to make rural America productive of incomes, attractive enough to hold people there, and reverse the trend to the cities.

In his annual report to the meeting, Ellis spoke of three "giant steps" into the future that rural electric cooperatives must take.

One was to lend their strength to reverse the deterioration in rural America; a second was to secure adequate supplies of wholesale power; and a third was to obtain territorial protection (see page 9).

"The President of the United States and the governors should assume strong moral leadership in this area" of territorial protection, Ellis declared.

The final act of the meeting on Thursday, Feb. 16, was action on more than 50 proposed resolutions.

The most important of those passed follow:

● **REA Loan Funds:** Congress is requested to authorize new electric loan funds of \$220-million, plus a \$60-million contingency fund.

● **Rural Community Improvement:** Urged President Kennedy, the U. S. Senate and the House to place "primary

responsibility for leadership" upon REA.

● **REA Interest Rates:** Reaffirms previous position in support of sound federal monetary policy . . . abandonment of high interest, tight money policies, and reaffirms support of the 2% REA interest rate.

● **Cooperative Taxation:** Vigorously oppose legislation to impose a new tax on capital credits or require payment of interest pending their retirement.

● **Kerr-Trimble Bill:** Reaffirms support for this bill which would "create a comprehensive and dependable set of standards and policies covering authorization and administration of water resources projects."

● **Capital Budget:** Delegates urged Congress to adopt a budget for federal fiscal operations that would clearly distinguish between operating expenditures and capital investment such as self-liquidating REA loans.

● **Headwater Benefits:** Opposes imposition of unrestricted headwater benefit payment liability on federal hydroelectric developments until studies prove such legislation will not increase federal power cost.

● **Power Marketing:** Requests the Secretary of Interior to investigate all marketing policies to determine whether they adhere to spirit and intent of the preference clause of the Flood Control Act of 1944.

● **Transmission:** Delegates supported inter-regional interties, the giant power concept and federally constructed transmission lines.

New Faces

(Continued from page 8)

certain policy-making jobs from Civil Service protection.

In addition to Hamil, those who resigned were Ralph Foreman, deputy administrator since August, 1958; Roy Zook, assistant administrator for electrification; Norman H. McFarlin, assistant administrator for telephones. Prior to accepting "Schedule C" posts, Foreman and Zook were career REA employees. McFarlin was manager of a commercial telephone company when Hamil appointed him in 1958.

Hamil left office with a statement praising "the dedication of the thousands of men and women connected" with the REA program. He said no other federal program had done as much to improve the quality of rural life.

"I can think of no more successful partnership between the federal government and local rural people than that

exemplified by rural electrification and telephony."

A Colorado cattle feeder and Republican political leader, Hamil held the office of administrator for 4½ years, and was popular with the rural electric people. However, few concurred with his views on raising REA interest rates. Many felt he was helplessly hamstrung by Secretary Benson's policies, carried out through Ken Scott, the Director of Agricultural Credit Services. Benson and Scott were accused of blocking a politically hot, but feasible, generation and transmission loan in Indiana.

Scott has been succeeded by John Baker, former Farmers Union legislative representative, who is Acting REA Administrator until Clapp's appointment confirmed.

At the time Baker was named Acting
(Continued on next page)

Jerry Anderson

Jerry Anderson, editor of the *Carolina Farmer* from 1952-56, has been promoted to Special Assistant to the general manager of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Anderson left a post as director of NRECA's *Minuteman* program to assume his new duties directly under Clyde Ellis, national spokesman for the nation's 1,000 rural electric co-operatives.

A native of Unicoi County, Tenn., Anderson entered rural electrification work as an employee of French Broad Electric Membership Corporation, Marshall.

He was employed as editor of the *Carolina Farmer* at the time Tarheel Electric Membership Association opened offices and assumed ownership of the magazine.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, JULY 2, 1946, AND JUNE 11, 1960 (74 STAT. 208) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF THE CAROLINA FARMER, published monthly at Raleigh, North Carolina for February, 1961.

The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Suite 914, First-Citizens Bank Bldg., Raleigh, N. C.; Editor, J. C. Brown, Jr., 1027 Gardner Street, Raleigh, N. C.; Managing editor, none; Business manager, none.

The owner is Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Suite 914 First-Citizens Bank Building, Raleigh, N. C.

The known bondholders, mortgages and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date above was: 162,249.

(Signed) J. C. Brown, Jr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of February, 1961. (signed) Nancy W. Jones, Notary Public. (My commission expires 2/17/1962.)

NEW FACES

(Continued from page 22)

Administrator, Secretary of Agriculture Freeman issued a nine-point statement of policy to REA employees.

He repeated President Kennedy's pledge to "restore REA to its former role of pre-eminence—freeing it from constant concern over political interference, higher rates of interest, and budgetary starvation—and enabling that remarkable American institution to get on with its work of providing low-cost electricity and telephones for every American farm-family."

Freeman wrote that "this pledge is a basic policy of the Department with respect to the REA programs."

— Abandon Rural America? —

(Continued from page 11)

Agriculture as the most logical agency to carry out the program.

That's essentially what NRECA told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee last month in this testimony:

"The problems of low income rural areas differ significantly from those of depressed urban areas. The remedies for them must be appropriately oriented with respect to agricultural policies, programs and needs.

Adequacy in this respect is more likely to be achieved with rural redevelopment assistance centered in the Department of Agriculture than in another department or agency, unless such department or agency duplicates the services already available in the Department of Agriculture.

"We believe that the fullest, most ef-

ficient and most expeditious administration of assistance to rural areas will be achieved by placing this function upon the Secretary of Agriculture."

While the legislation is still being amended, one thing seems certain—area redevelopment programs offer some of the biggest challenges and opportunities that have ever faced rural electric and their 16½ million members. Before it is over, their part in revitalizing rural America may rival their original efforts in providing rural electrification.

Rural electric consumers throughout the nation have an opportunity to make their voices heard in these new programs. How well they do this may hold the key to the success or failure of the redevelopment of Rural America.

NURSERY STOCK SPECIAL SALE

On Plants We Guarantee to Be as Advertised
and to Please You.

FLOWERING SHRUBS (1 to 2 ft.)

	Each	5 plants for
Althea, Double Pink	.12	\$.50
Althea, Double White	.12	.50
Althea, Double Red	.12	.50
Althea, Double Purple	.12	.50
Abelia, Glossy Pink, White	.23	1.00
Brook Euonymus	.15	.60
Callicarda, Beauty Bush	.29	1.25
Deutzia, White	.12	.55
Hydrangea, Hills of Snow	.19	.75
Red Weigelia, Deep Red Flowers	.25	1.00
Pink Weigelia, Pink Trumpets	.11	.50
Yellow Weigelia, Yellow Clusters	.19	.75
Variegated Weigelia	.15	.60
Spiraea Van Houtti, White	.11	.50
Pink Fortune Spirea	.15	.60
Dwarf Spirea, Light Pink	.15	.60
Persian Lilac, Orchid Color	.25	1.00
Old Fashion Purple Lilac	.29	1.25
Pink Butterfly Bush	.49	2.00
Purple Vitex	.19	.75
Snowball Bush, Huge White	.25	1.00
Mockorange, White	.15	.60
Red Barberry	.35	1.50
Green Barberry	.15	.60
Red Flowering Quince	.23	1.00
Red Bush Honeysuckle, Red Clusters	.29	1.25
Pink Bush Honeysuckle	.15	.60
Golden Bell. Yellow Flowers	.09	.40
Pink Flower Almond	.49	2.00
Hibiscus Assorted Colors	.09	.40
Spice Bush	.15	.60
White Snowberry	.19	.75
Sweet Shrub	.15	.60
Red Coralberry	.15	.60
Red Ozier Dogwood	.15	.60
Tamarix, Lovely Pink Flowers	.49	2.00
Golden Flower Hypericum	.15	.60
Red Crpe Myrtle	.55	2.50
Russian Olive	.19	.75
Fragrant Sumac	.39	1.50
Collected Azaleas	.29	1.25
All flowering shrubs listed above are tall, strong hardy plants.	1 to 2 feet	

FLOWERING TREES

Red Flowering Crab, 4 to 5 ft.	\$1.15	\$5.00
Southern Magnolia, 1 ft.	.49	2.00
Sourwood Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	.17	.75
Pink Dogwood, 1 to 2 ft.	.55	2.50
Pink Dogwood, 3 to 4 ft.	1.50	7.00
White Dogwood, 1 to 2 ft.	.10	.45
White Dogwood, 2 to 3 ft.	.17	.75
White Dogwood, 3½ to 5 ft.	.35	1.50
Red Weeping Peach, 2 ft.	.49	2.00
Tree of Heaven, 2 to 3 ft.	.35	1.50
Red Flowering Crab, 2 to 4 ft.	.55	2.50
Purple Leaf Plum, 2 ft.	.45	2.00
Golden Rain Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	.49	2.25
Ginkgo Maiden Hair Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	.49	2.25

Pink Mimosa, 2 to 3 ft.	.17	.75
Red Bud, 2 to 3 ft.	.17	.75
Flowering Tulip Tree, 2 to 3 ft.	.17	.75
Red Flowering Peach, 1 ft.	.25	1.00
Red Flowering Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	.35	1.50
Red Leaf Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	.45	2.00
Rose Sharon, Tree Type, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	1.00
Big Leaf Magnolia, 1 ft.	.45	2.00
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft.	.19	.90
Catalpa, Large Umbrella Leaves 2 to 3 ft.	.25	1.15

TREE-FOR-FAST-SHADE

Chinese Elm, 2 to 3 ft.	.19	.90
Lombardy Poplar, 2 to 3 ft.	.15	.60
Silver Maple, 2 to 3 ft.	.17	.75
Weeping Willow, 3 to 4 ft.	.25	1.00
Red Maple, Collected, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	1.00

COLLECTED EVERGREENS

American Holly, ½ to 1 ft.	.20	.90
Spruce Pine, 1 to 2 ft.	.25	1.00
Mountain Laurel, 1 to 2 ft.	.25	1.00
Rhododendron, ½ to 1 ft.	.35	1.50
Short Leaf Pine, 1 to 2 ft.	.19	.75
Juniperus Virginiana, 1 to 2 ft.	.15	.60
Christmas Fern Clump	.25	1.00

HEDGE PLANTS—BORDER PLANTS

25 Golden Willow, 1 to 2 ft.	2.00
25 Pink Flowering Mimosa, 1 to 2 ft.	1.50
25 Double White Spirea, 1 to 2 ft.	2.00
25 California Private, 1 to 2 ft.	1.00
50 Evergreen South Privet Hedge, 1 to 2 ft.	1.00
100 Evergreen South Privet Hedge, 1 to 2 ft.	1.50
25 Golden Border Forsythia, 1 to 2 ft.	2.00
25 Red Cedar, 1 ft.	2.50

VINES

Wisteria	.35	1.50
Bitter Sweet	.12	.50
Halls Honeysuckle	.15	.60
Red Flame Honeysuckle	.25	1.00
Trumpet Vine	.15	.60
Collected Clematis Vine	.25	1.00
Muscadine Vine Fruit	.25	1.00
Concord Grape Vine	.35	1.50

FRUIT AND NUT TREES

Red June Plum, 2 ft.	.49
Damson Plum, 2 ft.	.49
Apricot Tree, 2 ft.	.49
Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	.39
J. H. Hale Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	.39
Apple, Red and Yellow Delicious, 2 to 3 ft.	.49
Hardy Pecan Seedlings, 1 ft.	.49
Butternut, 1 to 2 ft.	.35
Chinese Chestnut, 1 to 2 ft.	.89

FREE INSTRUCTIONS ON PLANTING AND CARE OF PLANTS WITH EACH ORDER.

Guarantee: If not satisfied we will replace or refund your money. Orders over \$3.00 we pay postage. Orders under \$3.00 add 30¢ for postage. C.O.D. orders you pay postage and C.O.D. fee. Bonus: Your choice of (2) flowering shrubs with orders of \$3.00 (3) free shrubs with all orders over \$4.00. Each Plant Labeled.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE LOW PRICES
AND ORDER NOW.

VERNON BARNES NURSERY
McMINNVILLE 64, TENNESSEE

Rural Exchange

RATES: 15c PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—\$3.00

• ANNUAL MEETINGS

WAKE FOREST SCHOOL AUDITORIUM, Wake Electric Membership Corporation, Saturday, April 8, at 9 a.m. Will have speaker and approximately \$500. in FREE PRIZES.

MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL, French Broad Electric Membership Corporation, Saturday, April 22, at 10 a.m. Will have approximately \$2500. in FREE PRIZES.

• EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

HIGH SCHOOL AT HOME in spare time with 64-year-old school. No classes. Standard high school texts supplied. Single subjects if desired. Credit for subjects already completed. Progress at own speed. Diploma awarded. Information booklet free . . . write today! American School, Dept. X358, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37.

• FARM CHEMICALS

KILL WILD ONIONS and dock this fall and winter with R-H WEED RHAP. Low cost. Will not injure grass, grains; not poisonous. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

KILL BRUSH at low cost with amazing R-H BRUSH RHAP. Will not injure grasses, grains; not poisonous. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

KILL SUBMERSED WATER WEEDS which foul up motor propellers, tangle fishing gear, with R-H WEED RHAP-20, Granular 2, 4-D. Inexpensive, easy to use, sure results. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

SEW APRONS at Home For Stores

No charge for material to fill orders. In our fourth successful year.

ADCO MFG. CO., Bastrop 80, La.

• MISCELLANEOUS

SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT SURPLUS WEEKLY, lists all sales. Buy jeeps, trucks, boats, tents, tires, etc., direct from government. Next 10 issues \$2. Government Surplus, Paxton, Illinois.

GUNS—Thousands listed, all kinds, priced right. Published twice monthly. Sample 25¢. Yearly \$2.00. Shotgun News, Box 5715, Columbus, Nebraska.

• POULTRY

"GUARANTEED 100% HEAVIES!" Reds, Rock-crosses \$5.95 per 100. "JUMBO" WHITE ROCKS \$6.90. C.O.D. Heavy Breeds Guaranteed as hatched \$8.90; Pullets \$16.90. "DELUXE" White Rocks, Barred Rocks, New Hampshires, Rhode Island Reds Straight Run \$10.90—100; Pullets \$18.90. Redrock Sexlink Pullets \$21.90; Straight Run \$11.90; "CHAMPION" Pedigreed White Leghorns (Extra Large Eggs) Pullets \$24.90. "FAMOUS" White Leghorn Pullets \$21.90; Straight Run \$10.90. Pekin Ducklings 12—\$4.50. Bronze or White Holland Broadbreasted Turkeys 15—\$11.75. Beltsville White Turkeys 15—\$9.75. Live Delivery Guaranteed, fob. RUBY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA9, Norfolk, Virginia.

— MAIL BOX —

(Continued from page 5)

19 years. That is supposed to be 29 years.

You see, I have seen the freezer and know Ellis Simon as I work at Camp Bryan. Ellis told me the freezer was 30 years old. You check the article and years given and you will see there is a mistake. 1937 to 1960 would be 23, not 19 years, and from 1931 to 1960 is 29 years.

There is another mistake in the article but I won't mention it.

Mrs. Jack Eaton
New Bern, Rt. 3

Thanks.

Al Wall President

Alton P. Wall, manager of Randolph Electric Membership Corporation, Asheboro, was elected president of the N. C. Farmers Cooperative Council, at its annual meeting in Raleigh last month.

Walter Fuller, executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, was elected to the organization's board of directors.

Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Washington, was among the featured speakers on the two-day program.

Council membership is made up of 99 cooperatives.

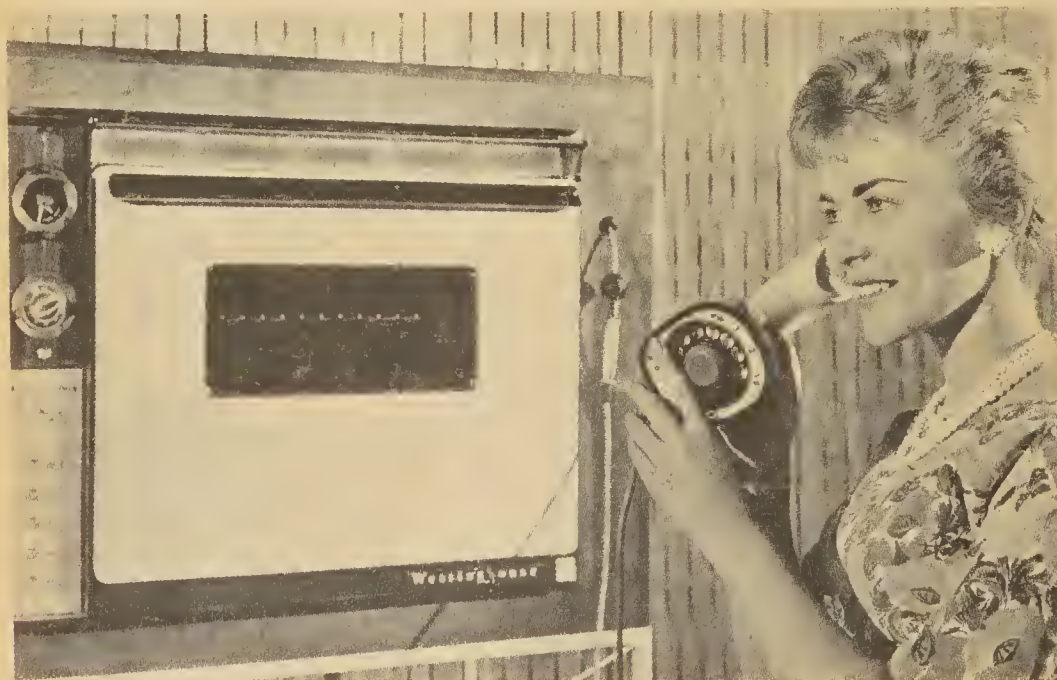
The Joke's on Me!

(Each month The Carolina Farmer pays \$5 to the reader who supplies the best funny story about himself.)

by Miss Betty Ann Brown
Rutherfordton, Route 3
(Rutherford EMC)

A little beagle puppy belonging to my brother gave me the best laugh of my life. The puppy resisted every effort we made to housebreak him. Finally, my brother tried rubbing the pup's nose in any mess he made on the floor and then tossing him out of the window, which was just a few feet from the ground.

One day we came home from town, and as my brother opened the door, his puppy started barking. When we entered the room, he stopped barking and ran over to a corner where there was a wet spot. As we stood there watching, he rubbed his nose on the spot, then ran to the window and jumped out!



'BAKING BY TELEPHONE'—Fantastic as it sounds, "baking by telephone" is now a reality. As demonstrated here by Miss Joyce Leicht, engineers of Westinghouse Electric Corporation have made it possible for a housewife to pick up the nearest telephone, dial her home number, and, by means of a special relay system, the oven—or virtually any other electric appliance—may be turned on or off, depending on previous settings. Westinghouse engineers said there are no immediate plans for carrying the project beyond the experimental stages.

Vice Presidents

The stuffed-shirt businessman came home from work one day more puffed up than ever. "I've just been made a vice president of our firm," he boasted to his wife.

Thoroughly annoyed with him, considering all his previous boasts, she snapped: "So? Vice presidents are a dime a dozen. The grocery market where I shop, for example, has so many vice presidents it even has one in charge of prunes."

The husband pretended to ignore his wife's remark, but it sorely bothered him. The next morning after he reached his office he decided to call the store to see if she was telling the truth.

He asked the switchboard operator for the vice president in charge of prunes.

"Packaged or bulk?" asked the operator.

* * *

Wise Cracks

... Income tax collectors, in checking over returns, often make one deduction: "This guy is lying."

... A feed store is the only place left where you can get a chicken dinner for dime.

... Race Horse—The only animal that can take several thousand people for a ride at the same time.

... Maybe what we need in these hectic days is a calmplex.



"It was sweet of you to come and help me with my homework, Elwood!"

HALE!

Different

There were two sheep grazing in a meadow.

"Baa-aa-aaa," said the first sheep.

"Moouooo," said the second sheep.

Said the first sheep, "What do you mean, 'Moouooo'?"

Replied the second sheep, "I'm studying a foreign language."

Cowboys

And then there's the one about the two cowboys meeting at a bar and one of them saying, "Just call me Tex."

"You from Texas?" the other cowboy asks.

"Nope," the first one says. "I'm from Maryland, but who wants to be called Mary?"

* * *

Chivalry

The bus was already crowded when the fat woman entered. She stood for a moment glaring at the seated passengers.

"Isn't some gentleman going to offer me a seat?" she asked.

At this, one exceptionally small man rose. "Well," he said, rather shyly, "I'm willing to make a contribution."

* * *

Valuable Pig

A farmer had a valuable pig which had won many blue ribbons. A storm came up one night and the farmer's wife asked him to go upstairs and close the window by their son's bed. He ignored the suggestion, but in a few moments he jumped out of bed and ran out to look after his pig's comfort.

The next morning the wife told her son of the incident.

"Why," the son asked, "would Pop worry more about the pig than about me?"

The boy's mother replied: "I think the difference is that the pig's daddy is a thoroughbred."



"Sorry, Dad. I thought you were asleep."



"Here's an interesting item about a couple over near Waynesborough—they ate out and went to a movie."



A Right and Duty

□ Two Supreme Court decisions reported on here last month clear up a couple of points beyond question:

(1.) Electric Membership Corporations have a right and duty to serve their members, and (2.) that right and duty is not removed when a city extends its borders and brings co-op members into the city.

Beyond that, there are still some questions that will be answered either by more law suits or a new law, perhaps by both.

The case of *Blue Ridge EMC vs. Duke Power and the Town of Hudson* was the clearer victory for the co-ops—partly because the town had failed to require service of Duke for all its residents—even though Duke had held a franchise since 1927.

Apparently, Blue Ridge may continue to serve within the city limits of Hudson, and may continue to acquire new members there, so long as it doesn't violate a duplication-of-facilities restriction embodied in a contract which governs its wholesale power transactions with Duke.

Duke also must abide by the contract,

which it violated when it placed its facilities a few inches from Blue Ridge's (see photo above).

In *Pee Dee vs. Carolina Power and Light Co., the Town of Rockingham, and others*, victory for the cooperatives was not so pronounced.

Pee Dee Manager Heyward McKinney calls it "not a completely unfavorable decision for us."

While the Supreme Court reversed the lower court, and permitted Pee Dee to continue to serve its members in the Knob Hill residential development, there are some restrictions that could squeeze Pee Dee from the area.

Writing in the *Pee Dee Hi-Lite*, McKinney points out Pee Dee is allowed to continue serving homes it was serving at the time the area was annexed. However, it cannot acquire new members in the annexed section.

"Does this mean," McKinney asks, "that if a member in the Knob Hill area . . . should die or move away, that we could not continue to serve the house in which he had lived?"

"If this is true, of course, it would

only be a matter of time until we would no longer be serving anyone in the area."

McKinney's system was built to provide area-wide service, and it was his hope that Pee Dee would be allowed to continue serving the same "area" it was serving at the time of annexation.

A Farm Problem

(Impressions registered over the past four years)

This was his fourth, and he waited unexpectedly in the room where expectant fathers wait, and talked on economics.

We should free the farmers, end price supports, cut out the billion-dollar subsidy.

His situation? He was working for his brother-in-law, now. He had come up to Raleigh from northeastern North Carolina where he'd gone broke in the automobile business.

He'd had \$35,000 in uncollectables over three seasons. All his business was with farmers, and up there they'd had three straight crop failures.

He remembered the day when every fall you could count on the tenants buying a new car—with cash, but all the tenants were on relief in New York.

The Baltimore shoe wholesaler complained about air service to Raleigh and his uncollectables in rural North Carolina. The trouble with this world was everybody was looking for a handout.

The Hyde County country merchant said his people would pay when they could. In his country, it was fishing and farming. Two years out of three, hurricanes had disrupted both. His creditors had been understanding. The only person who had cut him off was a Baltimore shoe wholesaler.

The elderly Connecticut school teacher spoke of *The Problem*. In New Haven time was when teachers approached retirement sadly.

The tenants came north, crowded 10 to 12 into small apartments, got on the relief rolls, and were championed by demagogic politicians.

In return for their votes, the politician promised them immunity to the rule that usually govern behavior.

Woe unto the teacher who punished one!

Now the teachers of New Haven smile happily when they hear 65.

PREVENT CRIPPLING DISEASES



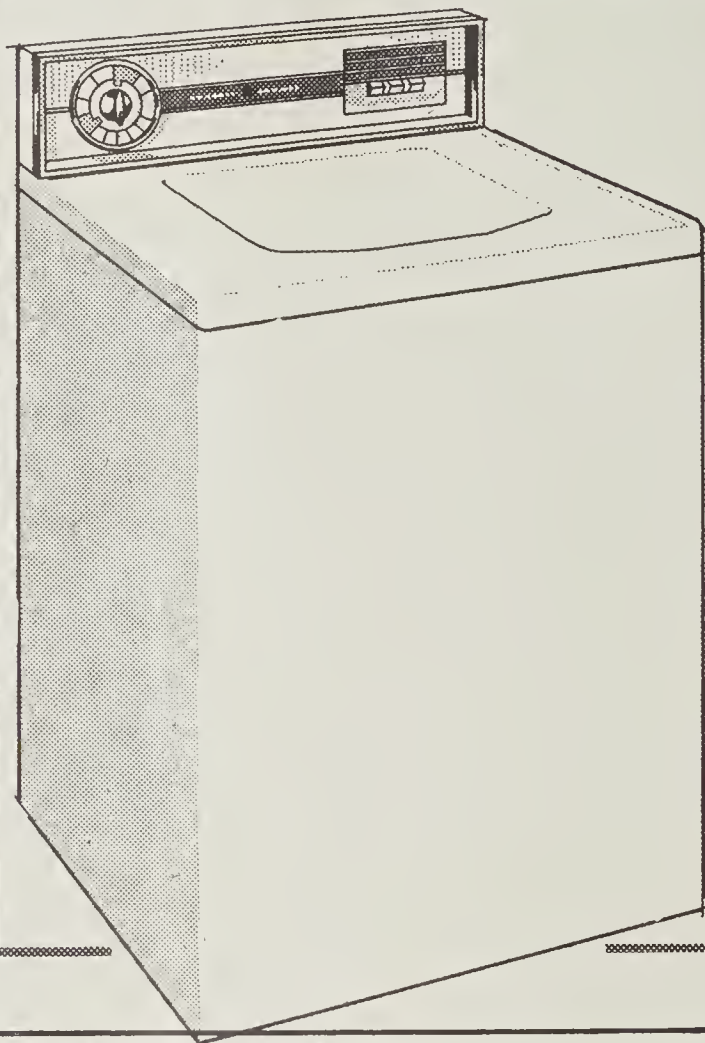
***PLEASE
SAY YES
TO THE
NEW***

MARCH OF DIMES



BIRTH DEFECTS • ARTHRITIS • POLIO

1961 G-E FILTER-FLO® WASHER



**Washes
a Big
12lb. Load**

**SPECIAL FARM BIG CAPACITY
HEAVY DUTY WASHER
Model WA-650V**

ONLY **\$199⁹⁵** with trade

**COMPARE NEW GENERAL ELECTRIC CLOTHES
LOADS WITH OLDER MODELS**



8 LBS.
Most washers
5 yrs. old or older



10 LBS.
Most washers
1956—1960



12 LBS.
1961 G-E
Filter-Flo Washer

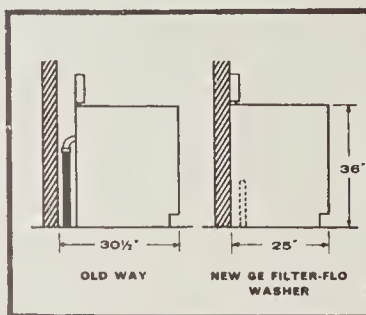
WASH AN EXTRA LARGE 12-LB. LOAD . . .

20% greater capacity than previous models. This means faster washing . . . more free time for your every washday.



NO LINT FUZZ ON CLOTHES

Lint is caught in the filter—not on clothes. Also dispenses detergent evenly throughout the wash load.



- Two Wash Cycles
- Hot & Cold Water Wash
- Hot & Cold Water Rinse

FITS LIKE A BUILT-IN

Compact design saves floor space—counter height (36") and depth (25"). Drain hose and pipe fit inside the recessed back panel for flush to the wall installation . . . the modern built-in look with cabinets.

SEE YOUR G-E DEALER TODAY!

Walker Mortin, Inc. — Authorized distributor
Raleigh, Charlotte, Greensboro, Asheville